

A Military Geography

of

THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AREA.

Compiled from data in Collation files.

H.Q. Q'land L. of C. Area Sec. Aust. Int. Corps,

10 OCT, 42.

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APPENDIX.—GAZETTEER OF S.W. PACIFIC AREA.

1. **QUEENSLAND** (population, 1,037,000; area, 670,500 square miles). From North to South its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from East to West 900 miles.

(a) **General Geography.**—

(i.) **Main Dividing Range.**—This range is Queensland's most prominent feature. It runs from the New South Wales border, near Mt. Lindsay, at varying distances from the coast right through to Cape York. Its altitude is never more than 3,000 feet, and it is rugged only in comparatively short stretches.

(ii.) **Coastal Area.**—Most of Queensland's fertile country lies along the coastal plain, which varies in width from 2 to 40 miles. Immediately inland

lies a series of rugged coastal ranges, through breaks in which the main rivers flow to the sea. Between the Coastal Ranges and the Main Dividing Range are the great basins of the Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin River systems.

(iii.) **Western Queensland.**—West of the Dividing Range is a vast area of undulating country draining south-westerly into the Lake Eyre and Murray-Darling systems. In type the country varies from rolling treeless black-soil downs, mulga and other scrubs to arid, barren, sandy or stony desert.

(iv.) **Gulf Country, including Western Part of Cape York Peninsula.**—The entire area is very flat and covered by open eucalypt forest, with the exception of the open black-soil plains in the Burketown-Julia Creek area, known as the Plains of Promise and the Armstrong Plain. This latter stretches almost without interruption from the shores of the Gulf to Southern Queensland.

(b) **Coastline.**—Total length of coastline is 3,236 miles.

Great Barrier Reef, approximately 1,000 miles northward from Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ —from 12 to 140 miles off coast—many openings for vessels to pass into Pacific Ocean.

Rougher seas to be expected South of the Reef.

(i.) **Point Danger to Round Hill Head** (North of Bundaberg).—Almost continuous series of beaches between low to medium rocky headlands, with large sand islands close to mainland—e.g., Stradbroke, Moreton, Bribie, and Fraser Islands.

(ii.) **Round Hill Head to Cape York** (sheltered by Great Barrier Reef).—Generally rugged with frequent short sand beaches and long stretches of mangroves.

(iii.) **Cape York to Queensland-Northern Territory Border** (138° meridian).—Low, flat, sandy beaches backed by sand dunes and marine flats, long stretches of mangroves where under river influence, especially Normanton-Burketown area.

(c) **Principal Rivers.**—Many tidal estuaries, but most are impeded by bar at mouth, many navigable by M.L.C. Following navigable to other than M.L.C.:—

Tweed.—Shallow draught vessels to Murwillumbah.

Brisbane.—As for Port of Brisbane (see below). Otherwise navigable by shallow draught vessels to Ipswich. Passage impeded by low bridges and shallow, narrow channel at Seventeen-Mile Rocks.

Mary.—9,000-ton vessels have been launched at Maryborough, but upstream navigation of laden vessel of similar tonnage extremely difficult.

Burrum.—300-ton vessels in estuary only.

Burnett.—300-ton vessels to Bundaberg.

Fitzroy.—Coastal vessels to 16-feet draught to Rockhampton.

Pioneer.—300-ton vessels to bridge in Mackay.

Johnstone.—Shallow draught vessels (sugar lighters) to Innisfail.

(d) **Principal Ports.**—

Brisbane.—Minimum depth 24 feet to New Farm. Vessels to 25,000 tons.

Urangan.—Channel 17 feet (L.W.). Accommodation 1 vessel up to 10,000 tons.

Gladstone.—Depth at wharf 24 feet. Accommodation for 4 vessels to 25,000 tons. Excellent harbour and anchorages.

Port Alma (mouth of Fitzroy River).—Depth 26 feet. Accommodation for 2 or 3 vessels to 10,000 tons.

Mackay.—Depth 33 feet. Accommodation 6 vessels to 20,000 tons. Facilities for three.

Bowen.—Depth at wharf 26 feet. Channel 20 feet. Accommodation 4 vessels.

Townsville.—Depth at wharf 30 feet. Channel 25 feet. (Note, 20-foot tide.) Accommodation 5 vessels to 20,000 tons.

Lucinda Point.—Depth at jetty 27 feet. Channel 17 feet. Accommodation 1 vessel to 10,000 tons.

Mourilyan.—Depth 22 feet. Bad, narrow entrance, with extremely fast tide. Not suitable for large vessels.

Cairns.—Depth of channel 20 feet usually (at present in bad condition). Accommodation for 3 vessels to 15,000 tons. Several good anchorages.

(e) **Principal Towns.**—

(i.) **On Coast**—

Brisbane	..	344,230	Bowen	..	..	3,250
Maryborough	..	15,210	Ayr	..	..	4,792*
Bundaberg	..	15,000	Townsville	..	..	33,296
Gladstone	..	5,622	Ingham	..	..	2,687*
Rockhampton	..	36,320	Cairns	..	..	16,000
Mackay	..	12,480				

* From Census 30th June, 1933. It may be assumed that there has been an increase. All other figures are for 1941.

(ii.) Inland—

Atherton ..	1,555*	Innisfail ..	2,960*
Barcaldine ..	2,042*	Ipswich ..	23,939
Charleville ..	3,497	Kingaroy ..	2,330*
Charters Towers	8,200	Longreach ..	4,750
Cloncurry ..	1,584*	Mount Isa ..	3,241*
Cunnamulla ..	1,676*	Mount Morgan	3,262*
Dalby ..	2,967*	Roma ..	3,369*
Emerald ..	1,266*	Toowoomba ..	30,554
Goondiwindi ..	1,931*	Warwick ..	7,000
Gympie ..	8,550	Winton ..	1,551*
Hughenden ..	1,850		

2. TORRES STRAIT AND THURSDAY ISLAND.—

(i.) The best channels are the south part of the Strait. Prince of Wales Channel, 20 miles N.W. of Cape York is used by vessels of all classes.

(ii.) Thursday Island.—Port (Port Kennedy) is the port for the Strait. It is a first-class anchorage for a large fleet.

The population of Thursday Island is approximately 2,200 (400 Europeans).

The island is not self-supporting in food.

The local water reservoir usually goes dry for the last three months of the year, but during this period water can be drawn from wells.

(iii.) There are several other islands, the largest being Prince of Wales, Horn (on which there is an A/D, which has already been bombed by Japanese), Hammond, and Wednesday Islands.

3. NEW GUINEA.—

(i.) **General.**—Second largest island in world.

Area.—327,200 square miles.

Population.—856,600.

Physical.—Largely mountainous, a great range runs through centre of island. There are plains in the S.

Climate.—Very hot, except in mountains, and wet everywhere. Very unhealthy for Europeans

Minerals, &c.—Chief minerals in commercial quantities—gold, silver, copper. Among productions are coconuts, copra, rubber, timber, cocoa, and coffee.

* From Census 30th June, 1933. It may be assumed that there has been an increase. All other figures are for 1941.

General.—Magnificent forests and luxurious vegetation everywhere.

Divisions.—

1. British N.G. or Papua.—90,500 square miles. Population—275,000 natives, 1,150 Europeans.
2. Mandated Territory—which includes part of the Solomons.—Area 76,000 square miles. Population.—385,000 natives, 440 Europeans.
3. Dutch N.G.—Area, 160,700 square miles. Population estimated at 195,000. Mostly unexplored and totally undeveloped. Natives savage; headhunting rife.

Date of occupation.—8th March, 1942.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—Natives should be friendly where we are known to them.

Can an invading army live on the produce of the land?—Not fully. Coconuts, coffee, cocoa, fruits obtainable.

Ports or anchorages.—Moresby, Milne Bay, Salamaua, Lae, Astrolabe Bay, and others.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—Reefs extensive, especially on south side. Landings require knowledge and care.

(ii.) **Detail.**—

- (a) Dutch New Guinea.
- (b) Papua.
- (c) Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

- (a) **Dutch New Guinea.**—That portion of main island westward of 141° meridian. Area, 152,000 square miles. Area of adjacent islands, 6,760 square miles. Population (1937), 312,000 (estimate). One of the outer Provinces of the D.E.I. Largely undeveloped; settlements in coastal area. Principal physical features—Central Range (up to 15,000 ft.). Country north of range mostly mountainous. Country south of Central Range swampy delta country.

Principal Rivers on North and North-West Coast:—

Mamberamo—navigable for 70 miles.

Sebjar—navigable by launch for 34 miles.

Ketero—navigable by launch for 23 miles.

Principal River on South Coast.—

Diggoel—navigable for vessel drawing 6 feet for 400 miles.

Many minor rivers, all more or less navigable and preventing long distance lateral movement by land.

Towns (with population 1939):—

			Dutch and Native.	Japanese.
Hollandia	..	..	?	—
Manokwari	..	..	800	—
Nabire	..	..	?	3
Sarmi	..	..	?	4
Moemi	..	..	2,000	30
Fakfak	..	..	800	—
Merauke	..	..	2,200	—
Okaba	..	..	6,000	—
Koombe	..	..	1,950	—

Northern Harbours.—

Little Geelvink Bay.—Shelter from easterly winds in a depth of 20 fathoms.

Dorei.—1 mile long by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, depth 20 fathoms.

Wandamhon Bay.—28 miles long.

Walkenaer Bay.—Too open to make good harbour but has busy copra trade.

Tanah Mera Bay.—35-40 fathoms deep, but dangerous owing to reefs and rocks.

Humboldt Bay.—Exposed to N.E. winds; good protection on its N.E. side, where there are two deep inlets.

On West and S.W. coast harbours are more numerous and penetrate further inland. Largest is McCleur Gulf, 100 miles long by average 15 miles wide.

Kajimana.—Safe harbour.

Merauke.—Restricted by 2 fathoms entrance bar.

Japanese claim to have occupied Fakfak and also important points on Northern coastline.

Japanese have maintained a steamer service to Manokwari and the West from the Caroline Islands.

Japanese have done much exploration of large area drained by Rauffaer and Idenburg Rivers, which was (at least theoretically) prospected for oil and gold.

Schouten Islands—total area 660 square miles—and Aru Island—3,200 square miles—lie to North and South respectively of Dutch New Guinea. Both produce tropical and marine produce, which has been exploited by the Japanese and Filipinos.

Dutch New Guinea may assume great importance for offensive operations Northward of Australia.

- (b) **Papua.**—Administered by Australian Government since September, 1906. Comprises S.E. portion of island of New Guinea, Trobriand, Woodlark, Laughlan, D'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade, and Conflict groups of islands. Total area 90,500 square miles (87,800 mainland, 2,700 islands).

Administrative centre.—Port Moresby.

Other important centres:—Samarai, Daru, Bwagaoia (Misima Island).

White population (1937), 1,300. Estimated native population, 300,000.

Eastern end of Territory mountainous, coalescing to form the Great Central Chain (up to 13,200 feet); further west, main range becomes more broken and lower; Western 300 miles of the Territory generally low and swampy.

Practically whole area covered by forest.

Principal rivers flow into Gulf of Papua.

Fly River—Navigable by steam launch for 500 miles.

Purari and Taurama Rivers next in size. Former navigable by launch for 120 miles.

On N.W. coast rivers are small, except Musa, Kumusi, Mombare, and Gira (all small compared to southern rivers).

No through roads, only bush and native tracks.

Kokoda-Buna track in good condition, two bridge crossings, and a few road repairs would make this track trafficable by M.T.

Ioma also linked by fair track to Kokoda-Buna track, but three rivers require canoes for crossing.

Troops lightly equipped could filter from Kokoda to Port Moresby, and small loads could be carried by native porters.

Several aerodromes.

Much oil prospecting done.

Ports.—

Port Moresby.—Excellent harbour.

Samarai.—Wharf 240 feet long; depth of water at low spring tides 23 feet.

Minor Ports.—

Daru, Kikori, Kerema, Tufi, Buna.

Annual rainfall varies between 33 inches at Port Moresby to 230 inches at Kikori.

Foodstuffs suitable for Europeans are almost wholly imported, even including vegetables.

Year divided into two periods:—(a) end of December to end of April—N.W. monsoon season; (b) end of May to end of November—during which S.E. trade winds prevail. Variable winds between seasons.

Malaria prevalent.

Japanese having been using islands of Louisiade Archipelago, notably Deboyne, for seaplane bases. Archipelago is protected on South by coral reef to which there are a limited number of entrances. Jombard entrance was used by one Japanese convoy, which turned North again following Coral Sea Battle.

(c) **Mandated Territory of New Guinea.**—

(i.) **General.**—

Mainland area 70,000 square miles. New Britain 14,600 square miles. New Ireland 3,300 square miles. Bougainville and Buka 4,000 square miles. Other islands 1,600 square miles.

Administered by Commonwealth of Australia under Mandate dated 17th December, 1920.

Chief town, port, and administrative centre was Rabaul.

Other important centres.—

Salamaua, Wau, Madang, and Aitape on the mainland.

Kavieng in New Ireland.

Kieta on Bougainville Island.

Lutheran Missionaries have exercised considerable influence on the natives. Lutheran Mission H.Q., Finschaven.

(ii.) **Mandated Portion of Island of New Guinea.**—

Harbours.—Madang, Vanimo, Sek, Hatzfeldt, Monumbo, Finsch, Morobe, Somoa Bay (Port of Salamaua), Aitape open roadstead only.

Rivers.—

Sepik—navigable for 300 miles by vessels drawing 9 feet.

Ramu—navigable considerable distance by small craft, but very fast flowing.

Markham—fast flowing, shoaly, not navigable.

Waria—not navigable.

Hinterland.—Very mountainous (peaks in Owen Stanley Range up to 13,000 feet).

No through roads, but before advent of air service all stores were carried in by native porters to the goldfield. Quite heavy weights up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ton were man-handled on poles in this manner, but individual man-pack load is restricted to about 50 lb.

Rainfall is heavy, and areas above about 5,000 feet in almost continuous cloud.

Forest growth very heavy on slopes, and dense high grass in valleys. Path-cutting arduous and slow.

Possible to filter small bodies of troops round Sepik River, and thence by raft and canoe to seaboard of Papua.

Supplies now delivered up country by air. Many aerodromes and landing-grounds.

New Guinea Volunteer Rifles have remained in goldfields area following evacuation of women and children.

Many mountain streams are difficult to cross owing to rapidity of current and precipitous banks.

Hygiene discipline essential to preserve health.

Malaria prevalent. Cuts, without treatment, become septic.

(iii.) **New Britain.**—Part of mandated territory of New Guinea. Largest island in Bismarck Archipelago.

Area.—14,600 square miles. Population about 100,000.

Chief Products.—Copra, cocoa, coffee.

Climate.—Hot and wet all year round.

Physical.—Moderately mountainous, plains in S.W.
Thickly timbered and vegetated.

Date of occupation.—22nd January, 1942.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—A landing, well prepared and conducted, should be welcomed by the natives.

Can an invading army live on the produce of the land?—No. Only cocoa, coffee obtainable.

Ports—or anchorages.—Rabaul, Gasmata, Alor, Talasea, and anchorages.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—Landings possible, with knowledge of winds, tides, and suitable beach-heads.

(iv.) **New Ireland.**—Second largest island in Bismarck Archipelago. Part of mandated territory of New Guinea.

Area.—3,000 square miles. Population.—45,000.

Products.—Has an important coconut industry.

Climate.—Hot and wet all year round.

Physical.—Moderately hilly and mountainous and very thickly timbered.

Date of occupation.—22nd January, 1942.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—A landing, well prepared and conducted, should be welcomed by the natives.

Ports—or anchorages.—Kavieng and anchorages.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—Landings possible, with knowledge of winds, tides, and suitable beach-heads.

(v.) **Bougainville and Buka.**—

(a) **Bougainville.**—Largest of the Solomon Islands; area 3,500 square miles.

Mountainous, rising to 10,000 feet.

Alluvial plain on S.W. coast. In the North extensive raised coral reef.

Heavy rainfall.

Only few good harbours; best Kieta, Tonolai, and Buka Passage. Several other harbours are suitable for small craft.

Administrative centre, Kieta.

Good coastal road from North to South, also several interior roads in Buin.

Natives of island are strong and vigorous.

(b) **Buka**.—35 miles long, average 10 miles wide. Mountainous in southern portion (up to 1,300 feet).

Interior, except in S.W., is a lowland of level and undulating country.

Principal harbour, Queen Carola Harbour.

Natives are of powerful build, intelligent, and can be trained for police duties.

(vi.) **Other Islands of Bismarck Archipelago**.—

Admiralty Island Group are most important other islands of the Mandate.

Principal island, Manus. Area, 800 square miles.

Principal port, Lorengau. Several other small harbours.

Japanese for years have been very active in shell fishing.

4. SOLOMON ISLANDS (INCLUDING SANTA CRUZ GROUP).

(a) **General**.

British Protectorate with resident Commissioner, reporting to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Ten large islands and innumerable small ones.

Area.—11,000 square miles. Population.—About 152,000.

The two most northerly islands—Buka and Bougainville—are under Australian Mandate.

Climate.—Hot and unhealthy, with heavy rainfall. Malaria, dengue, dysentery, and blackwater.

Exports.—Principally sandalwood, pearl shell, ivory nuts, and copra.

Physical.—Generally speaking mostly hilly or mountainous.

Date of occupation.—1st April, 1942, Sohana, Bougainville, Tulagi; 5th April, 1942, Buin, &c.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—Attitude should be favourable to well-conducted expeditions.

Ports—or anchorages.—Kieta, Buin, Faisi, Gizo Island, Marovo Lagoon, Tulagi and anchorages.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—Choiseul, New Georgia, and Ysabel Islands, are considerably reef-bound. Landings are possible with knowledge and care.

(b) **Principal Islands.**—

- (i.) **Tulagi.**—3 miles round. Seat of Government. Deep water harbour with a good anchorage for large ships. Seaplane base.
- (ii.) **Guadalcanal.**—Largest island in group. Very rugged (mountains up to 8,000 feet). North coast fairly settled. North coast accessible in the S.E. season. On its northern side there are extensive flat grass plains. South coast exposed and can only be worked in favourable weather.
- (iii.) **San Cristobal.**—Similar physical characteristics to Guadalcanal, but not so mountainous. Star Harbour.—Good shelter in all weather (eastern extremity).
- (iv.) **Malaita.**—Most thickly-populated island. Useful type of native.
- (v.) **Florida.**—Just north of Tulagi. Levers HQ—Gavutu Island—is on the outer edge of Tulagi Harbour.
- (vi.) **Ysabel.**—Maringe Lagoon—seaplane base. Port, Thousand Ships Bay.
- (vii.) **Rennel—Kunggava Bay.**—Safe anchorage small ships N.W. season only. Seaplane base at southern end in lake 20 miles long by 6 miles wide.
- (viii.) **Faisi.**—One of a group of islands known as the Shortlands. Sheltered harbour for overseas ships. Seaplane base.
- (ix.) **New Georgia Group.**—
 - Marovo Lagoon.**—Largest island-enclosed lagoon in the world and can be entered from the sea through an opening in a high cliff.
 - Gizo.**—Administrative centre.
- (x.) **Santa Cruz Group.**—
 - Graciosa Bay, Basilisk Harbour, and Dijon Bay.**—Excellent shelter for ships.

5. **NEW HEBRIDES.**—(a) **General.**—

A condominium administered jointly by Great Britain and France.

Double chain of about 80 islands.

Area, 5,700 square miles.

Population 42,000 (750 French, 260 British).

Santo, largest island, 1,500 square miles.

Larger islands are mountainous (highest point 6,000 feet).

Smaller islands often volcanic. Active volcanoes on the islands of Tanna, Lopevi, and Ambrym.

Climate enervating.

Malaria prevalent.

5 W/T Stations.—Vila, Norsup (Malekula), Second Channel (Santo), Epi, Tanna.

There are many sheltered spots throughout the New Hebrides where seaplanes could alight.

It is known that there are certain Vichy sympathisers in Vila and there were approximately 30 Japanese residents in the town.

(b) **Harbours.**—

Group has 5 good harbours.—

(i.) **Vila on Efate.**—H.Q. of the Island administration. Best harbour in group; would take two capital ships.

(ii.) **Havannah on Efate.**—Extensive area. Ships lie about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile off shore.

(iii.) **Port Sandwich.**—Restricted as regards depth of water.

(iv.) **Port Stanley.**—In Malekula. Extensive area with adequate shelter. Shoals gradually.

(v.) **Second Channel (Santo Island).**—Suitable for a fleet.

6. **NEW CALEDONIA.**—

(a) **General.**—

French Colony under Free French administration. 700 miles east of the Queensland coast.

Group includes—

Island of New Caledonia.—8,500 square miles; population 53,000.

Island of Pines.—Area 58 square miles; population 570.

Wall Archipelago.—Area 40 square miles; population 45,000.

Futuna and Alofi.—Area 34 square miles; population 1,500.

Huon Islands.—160 acres.

Loyalty Islands.—800 square miles; population 11,000.

(b) New Caledonia.—

Mountainous with two parallel ranges (up to 5,500 feet). No central mountain chain. Island is mostly rugged and broken, but with interior plateau and coastal plains well adapted for grazing.

Pleasant dry climate, suitable for Europeans.

Average annual rainfall 40 inches, half of which falls in January, February, and March.

Numerous small rivers from the mountains to the sea have created opposite their mouths the necessary breaks in the encircling coral reefs.

Very rich mineral deposits, particularly nickel, chrome, and iron.

Much attention has been given to road construction.

A road suitable for M.T. runs from Noumea and Plum in the south along the west coast to Koumac in the north, with two branches across the island to Thio and Houailou on the west coast.

Noumea (population 11,000), second largest town in the South Pacific.

(c) Ports.—

Noumea.—Good port, wharf 1,450 feet long, 25 feet depth.

Thio.—Open roadstead, vessels load out in stream.

Poro.—Good harbour, vessels loaded by lighter.

Pam.—Good port.

Ouaco.—Good port.

Isle Demau, opposite Noumea, was planned as a station on the trans-Pacific airmail service of Pan-American Airways.

(d) In January, 1941, there were 1,100 Japanese in New Caledonia, and they controlled many of the mines.

7. GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLAND GROUPS.**(a) General.—**

British Crown Colony. Administered by the Colonial Office, London, through the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and administration deputed by him to Resident Commissioner. H.Q. Ocean Island.

Area, 196 square miles.

Gilbert Group.—Sixteen islands.

Ellice Group.—Nine islands.

Phoenix Group.—About a dozen small islands.

Also—

Ocean Island.—Area 1,500 acres; population end of 1936, 2,800 (134 whites). Large phosphate production.

Christmas Island.—Largest coral atoll in the Pacific. Has safe anchorage at the main settlement in calm weather. U.S.A. were anxious to secure this island as an air mail base but British occupation was confirmed in 1938.

Fanning Island.—Sheltered anchorage for vessels up to 1,000 tons. Important cable station. Very healthy.

Washington Island.—Nine miles in circumference. Anchorage at west point in calm weather only.

Nauru.—Administration directed from Australia. Under joint mandate (Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand). Population (end 1936) 3,000 (180 whites). Four-fifths of the island is phosphate bearing. Has a cantilever jetty for loading phosphate.

(b) **Gilbert Group.**—

Little Makin.—Sheltered anchorage only for very small craft.

Butaritari.—Lagoon has two entrances for ships and provides good anchorages.

Abaiang.—Sheltered anchorage inside lagoon which permits entrance of vessels drawing up to 16 feet.

Abemama.—Good anchorage for vessels up to 500 tons.

Nonouti.—Good anchorage.

(c) **Ellice Group.**—

Nukufetau.—Sheltered anchorage.

Vaitapu.—Sheltered anchorages for small boats but not for ships.

Funafuti.—Sheltered anchorage with ship passages into the lagoon.

No sheltered anchorages at other islands.

(d) **Phoenix Group.**—

Important as lying on the trans-Pacific air line from Honolulu to Samoa and New Zealand.

Formally annexed by Great Britain, but U.S.A. annexed Howland and Baker Islands in 1935.

Some of the islands provide excellent bases for both seaplanes and aeroplanes.

Guano is all worked out, and copra is now the only product.

8. **TANIMBAR (or TENIMBAR or TIMOR LAUT).—**

Area.—Group of sixty-six islands, mostly coral, the longest being Yemdera (1,000 square miles).

Population.—Population estimated at 24,000.

Chief Productions.—Grows maize (staple food), also rice and tropical fruits.

Physical.—Generally low-lying and flat.

Climate.—Temperature hot all year round, good rainfall—heaviest during summer.

Date of occupation.—31st July, 1942.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—Probably natives could be won by good treatment and a promising campaign.

Can an invading army live on the produce of the land?—Yes. Maize, rice, fruits.

Ports—or anchorages.—A few anchorages possible.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—Coast mainly reef-bound. Landings possible.

9. **AMBOINA.—**

Chief productions.—Noted for spices, especially cloves.

Physical.—Volcanic and subject to earthquakes.

Climate.—Good rainfall winter and summer, but heaviest in summer. Hot all year round, averages about 80°.

Date of occupation.—30th January, 1942.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—Probably natives could be won by good treatment and a promising campaign.

Ports—or anchorages.—Amboina port and Bagoedla Bay anchorage.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—North coast is reef-bound.

10. **TIMOR (very little detail available).—**

Population.—

Dutch Timor—area 5,000 square miles.
Population.—300,000.

Portuguese Timor—area 7,300 square miles.
Population.—450,000.

Total area.—12,300 square miles. Total population.—750,000; 300 miles long from N.E.-S.W.

Climate.—Hot all year round. Rainfall light in winter, but heavy in summer.

Minerals.—Exports copra, sandalwood, and coffee. Produces little of agricultural or mineral value.

Physical.—Mountainous and woody, but thinly vegetated.

General.—

E. shores rocky and steep.

Capital and chief port of D. Timor—Koepong.

Capital and chief port of P. Timor—Dilli.

Date of occupation.—20th February, 1942.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—Not really favourable. Japanese propaganda has made some progress with the natives, who are a backward people, oppressed by former Governments, and with inter-tribal disputes. It would require some hard work to enlist their help.

Ports—or anchorages.—Many fair anchorages on N. and W. coasts. S. coast bare and exposed, and not used during the S.E. season (April-September).

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—See “Ports—or anchorages” above.

11. JAVA.—

Area (including Madoera—a small island off N.E. coast).—50,750 square miles.

Population.—41,719,524. Most densely populated land mass in world. Over 820 people to the square mile.

Climate.—Seldom experiences extremes of temperature. Hot on coast, but cool and healthy on heights. N.W. monsoons bring rain to N. from December-March. Wet season in S. April-October.

Minerals.—Minerals include petroleum, coal, sulphur, and iodine.

Physical.—Mountain chain extends full distance W.-E. Middle and E. Java separated by Kadu Valley. Alluvial plains extend along N. coast. S. coast rises steeply to mountain range.

General.—Rich in flora and fauna. Population mostly Mahommedans. Exports tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, copra, and tin, and large quantities of timber. Mangroves and coconut palms along coast.

Date of occupation.—27th February, 1942.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—Should be quite favourable.

Ports—or anchorages.—Batavia, Cheribon, Saumarang, Sourabaya ports; and anchorages.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—Other landing-places can be selected, with allowance made for wind and tide.

12. SUMATRA.—

Area.—163,000 square miles. Population.—7,661,400 (including 20,000 Europeans).

Climate.—Mainly hot all year round. Heavy rainfall on mountains, but light on plains.

Minerals, &c.—Minerals include gold, silver, lead, tin, coal, alum, saltpetre. Considerable production of petroleum. Rubber, tobacco, dried fish main exports.

Physical.—Mountainous at N. of island and W. coast.

General.—Largest of Sunda Islands. Capital—Kota Raja. Towns few and small. Mainly agricultural and associated industries. Roads good and largely macadamised. Rivers important means of internal communication. Mostly Mahommedans.

Date of occupation.—Approximately 12th February, 1942.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—Should be friendly unless the Japanese occupation is more smooth and successful than it is expected to be.

Can an invading army live on the produce of the land?—Yes. Ample rice, maize, fish, tea, coffee, spices, and vegetable oil and, presumably, fruit. Considerable petroleum.

Ports or anchorages.—Belawan, Palembang, Sabang, and a few ports or anchorages.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—Coast negotiable for landings in parts, with respect paid to wind and tide. N.W. monsoon, January and February; S.E. monsoon, July-September.

13. MALAY PENINSULA.—

Area.—

Federated States—27,600 square miles.

Unfederated States—22,500 square miles.

Siamese States—7,000 square miles.

Population (1931).—

Federated States—1,713,000.

Unfederated States—1,527,000.

Chief productions.—Rubber and tin.

Physical.—High range granite hills descending steeply to narrow coastal plains chief feature. Rivers short and shallow on W.; those on E. have bars at their mouth. These latter navigable great stretches by native boats. Seventy per cent. forests and jungle.

Climate.—Extreme heat and oppressive humidity, especially E. coast. Heavy rainfall during N.E. monsoons, November-February. Temperature averages 70°-80° all year round.

Date of occupation.—7th December, 1941.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—Eighty per cent. probably favourable in F.M.S. and Straits Settlements. Attitude of other States probably not so favourable. Another factor, of course, is the treatment given by the Japanese in the meantime.

Can an invading army live on the produce of the land?—Yes. Rice, tapioca, palm-oil, pineapples, fish, beef.

Ports—or anchorages.—Singapore, Batu Pahat, Muar, Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Telok Anson, Lumut, Port Weld, Penang, and others, mainly on west coast.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—A low coastline making “long” tides, mangrove shores on west coast. East coast is better for sandy beaches.

14. BURMA.—

Area.—About 263,000 square miles. Population (1931).—14,667,146.

Climate, &c.—Hot and moist. Average winter temperature, 60° to 70°; average summer temperature, 80°.

Most of rain falls in summer, generally heavy in mountains, little in central areas.

Minerals, &c.—Petroleum, silver, lead, coal, tin, wolfram, iron, rubies, jade, and amber.

Teak and rubber is of importance. Produces large crops rice.

Gold dredged in U. Burma rivers.

Physical.—Northern frontier marked by semi-circle of mountain ranges. Country intersected by parallel ranges running N. and S. Highest peak—12,557 feet—Mount Sarameti. Only great plain—Irrawaddy.

General.—Said to be most literate state in India. Rangoon—population 400,415, civic capital. Mandalay—population 147,932, religious capital.

Date of occupation.—7th December, 1941, and onwards.

Main attitude of population to Australia.—Probably experience of Japanese would make natives glad to welcome British again, unless a Nationalist movement grows, perhaps through influence from India.

Can an invading army live on the produce of the land?—Yes. Ample rice, coconuts, coffee, tea, beans, and many fruits.

Ports—or anchorages.—Rangoon, Martaban, Akyab, and anchorages.

Coastline—suitability for landing operations.—Negotiable for landings.

15. BORNEO.—

Area.—290,000 square miles. Population.—British North Borneo, 270,000; Dutch Borneo, 1,625,000.

Climate.—Damp and hot—heavy rainfall. But more moderate in the heights.

Minerals, &c.—Considerable. Gold, diamonds, iron, coal, and copper. Also oil, tobacco, camphor, and food products.

Physical.—Mountainous, heights to 13,000 feet. Three important rivers.

General.—Island divided into (1) Dutch Borneo, two-thirds of island; (2) Br. N. Borneo; (3) Brunei; (4) Sarawak. Dutch Borneo is the most valuable part.

Date of occupation.—24th January, 1942.

Probable attitude of natives to allied invasion.—Should be favourable, owing to previous history and probably unwelcome interlude with Japanese. Natives can be easily led by just and firm treatment. They are useful in water and jungle, generally indolent but brave at times.

Food available to invaders.—Ample. Rice, tapioca, maize, fish, eggs, pork, vegetables, fruits.

Ports.—Brunei Bay, Kimanis Bay, Banjarmasin, Darvel Bay, Sandakan, Balikpapan, Jesselton, and others. Water is of varying depths.

Landings.—Can be made on coast.

16. CELEBES.—

Area.—78,000 square miles. Population.—3,400,000.

Climate.—Hot, like Borneo and New Guinea—moderate in the mountains and subject to the seasonal changes.

Minerals, &c.—Not plentiful. Some gold, nickel and iron, copper. Fishing for mother-of-pearl.

Physical.—Island consists of four large peninsulas; therefore great length of coastline. All mountainous and in places volcanic. Rivers not important. Luxuriance of plants and trees.

General.—Chief towns are Macassar, Menado, Bonthain, Donggala.

Enemy occupation.—24th January, 1942.

Probable attitude of natives to allied invasion.—Favourable, as with Borneo.

Food available to invaders.—Probably ample. Agriculture extensive.

Ports.—Macassar and others; numerous good bays.

Landings.—Reefs are extensive and dangerous, but landings are possible.

17. JAPANESE MANDATE.—

(a) General.

In 1914 were German possessions, and were administered along with German New Guinea and the Bismarek Archipelago.

Before September, 1939, considerable trade between these islands and Australia, and since then this has all gone to Japan.

Japan withdrew from League of Nations in 1935. Prior to this Japan had to submit a report yearly, but since 1935 a most secretive policy has been adopted.

Japanese community is growing steadily and rapidly.

Natives are two main classes—

- (i.) Chamorros—fine physique, keen intelligence, and an aggressive spirit, fairly light skin.
- (ii.) Kanakas—darker skinned, not so good physically; seriously affected by T.B.

Mandate includes about 1,400 islands, southern boundary the Equator. Total area about 860 square miles.

Generally very fertile, supporting large native population. Larger islands are volcanic, smaller are uninhabited atolls.

Under Japanese Mandate, civil administration commencing in April, 1922, since when economic value has considerably increased, and much work of a military nature has been carried out.

One island, Guam, belonged to U.S.A., but was captured by the Japanese soon after their entry into the war.

Prior to 1914-1918 war, they were German possessions.

South Seas Bureau, H.Q. Korrör, Palau Island Group (Carolines) carry on administration under direction of Japanese Minister for Overseas Affairs.

Divided into six administrative districts as follows:—

Group.	H.Q.	No. of Islands.
Mariana	Saipan	14
Palau	Palau	109
West Carolines ..	Yap	85
Central Carolines ..	Truk	245
East Carolines ..	Ponape	138
Marshall	Jaluit	32
		<hr/> 623

Reported that Japanese have inter-married with natives, thereby ensuring closer ties with Japan itself.

Japanese have continually reiterated since 1935 that the islands are not fortified. Sugar production has increased greatly, and is under the direction of the Sea Seas Development Co., Ltd. Other industries are commercial fishing, coffee, guano, copra.

It is believed that there has been some penetration of Japanese-influenced natives from the Japanese Mandates into the New Guinea Mandate, and possibly further South into the Solomons.

(b) **Mariana or Ladrone Groups.**—

Farallon De Pajaros (Uracas) ($20^{\circ} 33' N.$, $144^{\circ} 53' E.$).

No anchorage.

Seaplane base. Reported 1932-34 from different sources that a seaplane base with fuel storage was being prepared.

Maug Island ($20^{\circ} 02' N.$, $145^{\circ} 13' E.$).

Poor anchorage.

Seaplane base or fuel supplies. Reported 1932 a seaplane base or oil fuel storage being prepared.

Agrihai Island ($18^{\circ} 50' N.$, $145^{\circ} 40' E.$).

Anchorage for ten large ships.

Pagan Island ($18^{\circ} 08' N.$, $145^{\circ} 46' E.$).

Anchorage for four large ships.

Aerodrome. Reported 1933-34 aeroplanes operated from a temporary landing ground.

Saipan ($15^{\circ} 15' N.$, $145^{\circ} 40' E.$).

Very snug harbour for small cruisers and a new harbour (Tanapao) which might accommodate one or two cruisers.

A/D in the S.W. of Saipan.

Seaplane base. The harbour is suitable for flying boats and float planes.

W/T Station on Saipan Island, in the vicinity of the aerodrome.

Fuel supplies.—Oil, 2,500 tons (1936). Coal, large quantity.

General.—Constructional work has been proceeding here.

Tinian.—The constructional work at Tinian may be in connection with the general defences of Saipan.

Powerful W/T Station.

Rota ($14^{\circ} 08' N.$, $145^{\circ} 13' E.$).

Anchorage for three or four ships. Improvements are reported to have been made.

W/T Station.

Fuel supplies.—Oil. Underground storage for fuel for submarines (1933).

Defences. Probably fortified.

(c) **Marshall Groups.**—**Ujelong** ($9^{\circ} 45' \text{ N.}, 161^{\circ} 00' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage. W/T Station.

Eniwetok ($11^{\circ} 22' \text{ N.}, 162^{\circ} 19' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage. Might be used for fleet purposes, but no information available.

Submarine base. Reported in 1935 that it was being developed for this purpose, and extensive building operations were in progress under naval supervision.

Oil depot.—A large and long wharf and big oil depot reported to be under construction in 1935 and completed in 1937.

A/D.—A landing ground reported in 1937.

Bikini ($11^{\circ} 30' \text{ N.}, 165^{\circ} 20' \text{ E.}$).

Fleet anchorage. Lagoon 20 miles by 10 miles.

Prior to their entry into war, Japanese warships visited periodically, and have made careful surveys. Detailed survey might reveal anchorage suitable for a large fleet.

Submarine base. Reported that this lagoon and Rongelap are regarded by the Japanese as the only ones suitable for fleet anchorages, and are earmarked for submarine bases.

General.—Although no restrictions are placed on visits to other islands by natives from Gilbert and Ellice Group, they are not allowed to visit Bikini.

Rongelap ($11^{\circ} 25' \text{ N.}, 167^{\circ} 00' \text{ E.}$).

Fleet anchorage.

Submarine base. Reported that this lagoon and Bikini are regarded by the Japanese as the only ones suitable for fleet anchorages and are earmarked for submarine bases. W/T Station.

Rongerik ($11^{\circ} 24' \text{ N.}, 167^{\circ} 40' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Ujae ($9^{\circ} 14' \text{ N.}, 165^{\circ} 40' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Kwajalein ($9^{\circ} 22' \text{ N.}, 166^{\circ} 53' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Flying boats have alighted and been fuelled from an oiler at this anchorage.

Building materials were landed at a place called Ruot in September, 1940. This may be Roi in this atoll.

Namu ($8^{\circ} 00' \text{ N.}, 168^{\circ} 15' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Odia or **Ailinglapalap** ($7^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}, 168^{\circ} 55' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Defences. There is reported to be a garrison here, and presumably there may be some guns.

Jaluit ($5^{\circ} 55' \text{ N.}, 169^{\circ} 39' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Very good anchorage for a cruiser squadron and destroyers, and possibly may be suitable for larger ships.

A/Ds.—Two.

Seaplanes.—Sheltered harbour and a good sea runway. Slipway suitable for flying boats.

Wireless Stations.—Two.

Fuel Supplies.—Coal, 20,000 tons storage (1936). Good fuel storage reported (presumably for A/c.).

Defences.—Fortified.

Large supplies of cement, timber, and hardware were landed here from merchant ships in 1939.

A series of reports confirm that there is constant aerial activity, sometimes of large volume, in the vicinity.

There have been frequent visits by units of the Japanese fleet, including aircraft carriers and submarines prior to their entry into the war.

Seat of Marshall Island administration.

Ebon ($4^{\circ} 37' \text{ N.}, 168^{\circ} 45' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Likiep ($10^{\circ} 00' \text{ N.}, 169^{\circ} 05' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Ailuk ($10^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}, 170^{\circ} 00' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Wotje ($9^{\circ} 28' \text{ N.}, 170^{\circ} 00' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Submarine base.—Reported to be extensively used as a submarine base.

A/D.—Good landing grounds prepared.

Seaplane base.

Powerful Wireless Station.

Fuel Supplies.—Oil: Considerable tank storage.

Coal: Large stocks (1933).

Defences.—Fortified.

General.—The Japanese population is reported to have increased.

Erikub ($9^{\circ} 10' N.$, $170^{\circ} 00' E.$).

Probable anchorage.

Maloelap or **Kaven** ($8^{\circ} 40' N.$, $171^{\circ} 15' E.$).

Anchorage.

Construction work carried out. It is possible this anchorage may have been used by the German raiders.

Aur ($8^{\circ} 18' N.$, $171^{\circ} 15' E.$).

Anchorage.

Majuro ($7^{\circ} 04' N.$, $171^{\circ} 15' E.$).

Anchorage.

Used by German cruisers in 1914.

Arno ($7^{\circ} 05' N.$, $171^{\circ} 44' E.$).

Anchorage.

Mili ($6^{\circ} 10' N.$, $172^{\circ} 00' E.$).

Anchorage. Wireless Station reported by a native.

(d) **Caroline Groups.**—

Tobi or **Kodgubi** ($3^{\circ} 00' N.$, $131^{\circ} 11' E.$).

On the south side of the island near a pier are two or three large mooring buoys.

An excavated channel leads to the pier. On the N.E. side of the island are situated six to eight white buildings of native construction, all having the appearance of residences and not godowns.

W/T Station.

Helen Reef ($2^{\circ} 55' N.$, $131^{\circ} 48' E.$).

A lagoon 10 miles by 4 miles, which might be suitable for submarines and seaplanes, and also possibly as an anchorage for a fleet and convoy. Well protected from submarine attack, but completely exposed to view. Special interest taken in the anchorage by the Japanese.

Careful surveys and periodical visits by warships prior to Japan entering the war. An aerial reconnaissance in 1940 showed that in the centre of the island, which has a diameter of about 60 yards, there are four small buildings with corrugated iron roofs of the same colour as the surrounding trees and bushes. These are invisible from the sea.

Palau ($7^{\circ} 17' \text{ N.}, 134^{\circ} 29' \text{ E.}$).

A large lagoon inside the reef formation and several anchorages. Construction work is proceeding for the accommodation alongside of vessels of 10,000 tons, and also for making entry into the harbour at night possible.

A landing ground for aeroplanes on Arakabesan Island, or more possibly on Koror Island.

Seaplane base in the vicinity of Koror Island.

Powerful W/T Station on the western point of Koror Island, practically invisible from seaward.

Communication direct with Japan.

Fuel supplies.—Coal, 20,000 tons (1936—estimated) on Malakai. Oil, 2,520 tons (1936). Further oil tanks are under construction (two of 10,000 tons).

Ngulu or Lamcliaur Ulu Island ($8^{\circ} 17' \text{ N.}, 137^{\circ} 32' \text{ E.}$).

Several deep and broad passages into the lagoon.

Yap ($9^{\circ} 31' \text{ N.}, 138^{\circ} 10' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage. The harbour is too narrow except for small craft. Buoys could be laid to make it suitable for large ships.

Landing ground for aeroplanes.

Seaplane anchorage.

W/T Station. Possibly two.

Fuel supplies.—Small coal depot, Tarang Island.

Cables.—Three cables land at Yap, two of which are not in use. The one in use is the former Yap-Shanghai cable, which was picked up by the Japanese in the 1914-18 war, and landed at Yap. It now connects with Naha (in the Ly Chy Islands) and is used for communication between the South Sea Islands and Japan. Of the two cables not in use, one goes to Menado (Celebes) and thence to Europe, and the other to Guam, thence to U.S.A. and the Philippines.

Ulithi ($10^{\circ} 02' \text{ N.}, 159^{\circ} 46' \text{ E.}$).

Numerous anchorages.

W/T Station on one of the islands, possibly Asor.

Work on fortifications reported March, 1941.

Sorol Island ($8^{\circ} 10' \text{ N.}, 140^{\circ} 20' \text{ E.}$).

No anchorage.

W/T Station.

Woleai ($7^{\circ} 21' \text{ N.}, 143^{\circ} 57' \text{ E.}$).

Possible anchorage.

There are two continuous lagoons (diameter approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles). The Eastern Lagoon appears to be suitable for a few capital ships and cruisers, and may be considered as a possible naval base.

Air facilities.—It has been mentioned as a possible stopping-place on the Palau Jaluit air route. No information concerning an aerodrome.

Elato Island ($7^{\circ} 27' \text{ N.}, 146^{\circ} 10' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Lamatrek Island ($7^{\circ} 27' \text{ N.}, 146^{\circ} 10' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Namonuito or Onon Island ($8^{\circ} 59' \text{ N.}, 150^{\circ} 14' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Pulap Island ($7^{\circ} 39' \text{ N.}, 149^{\circ} 33' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage.

Truk ($7^{\circ} 38' \text{ N.}, 151^{\circ} 48' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage. The group consists of about ten large islands and numerous small islets surrounded by a broken reef enclosing an area 30 miles across. The lagoon is definitely suitable as an anchorage.

The harbour has probably been developed into a submarine base, and repair facilities are reported to exist for quite large vessels. Construction work is proceeding.

Good A/D. on Tol Island.

Seaplane anchorage.

W/T Station situated on Dublon Island.

Fuel supplies.—Coal, large quantities.

Defences: An ideally defended natural harbour with hilly islands all around it.

Hall Islands ($8^{\circ} 35' \text{ N.}$, $152^{\circ} 05' \text{ E.}$).

No information available.

Murillo Islands; Nomwin Islands.—Anchorage.

Losap ($6^{\circ} 52' \text{ N.}$, $152^{\circ} 47' \text{ E.}$).

Possible anchorage.

Nonoi Island ($5^{\circ} 17' \text{ N.}$, $153^{\circ} 46' \text{ E.}$).

Possible fleet anchorage.

Situated on three large lagoons, two of which have entrances. Chamisso Harbour is the principal anchorage, and from the chart, appears to afford anchorage for a fleet of ten ships with no restriction on size, but the information is scanty, and in 1920 a merchant ship reported it was of no use as an anchorage.

Oroluk ($7^{\circ} 38' \text{ N.}$, $155^{\circ} 17' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage. The German gunboat "Cormoran" anchored in the lagoon in 1913, and reported that it was deep, and offered good protection to large vessels from rough seas.

Kapingamarangi Island ($1^{\circ} 10' \text{ N.}$, $154^{\circ} 45' \text{ or } 155^{\circ} \text{ E.}$).

The southernmost of the Mandated Islands, and approximately 1,000 miles to the northward of the North Australian trade route through the Torres Straits.

Details of anchorage unknown. Thirty densely-wooded islands on an atoll reef surround the lagoon, which has a depth of over 16 fathoms. The islets to the N.E. of the atoll have sandy beaches on the sides facing the lagoon.

Possibly suitable for seaplanes.

Ponape ($7^{\circ} 00' \text{ N.}$, $158^{\circ} 18' \text{ E.}$).

Anchorage. Possible large anchorage.

A/D has been constructed a few miles south of the village.

Seaplanes can use the harbour.

A stopping-place on the projected civil airline to Jaluit.

W/T Station.—Powerful ($6^{\circ} 58' \text{ N.}$, $158^{\circ} 16' \text{ E.}$).

Fuel supplies.—Coal on Takatik Island.

The mountains on Ponape rise to 2,500 feet, and the interior is almost impassable.

Kusaie ($5^{\circ} 22' \text{ N.}$, $162^{\circ} 56' \text{ E.}$).

Three anchorages.

A/D on the main island to the south of Lele Harbour.

Seaplanes.—Seaplanes have operated from the harbour based on an aircraft tender.

W/T Station.

Marcus Island ($24^{\circ} 14' \text{ N.}$, $154^{\circ} 00' \text{ E.}$). (Minami Tori Shima.)

Marcus Island is claimed by Japan, although outside the original mandate area. It is triangular in shape, about 5 miles in circumference, and 60 feet high. There is a small bay in the centre of the base of the island, with a pier 66 feet long, and two mooring buoys. In 1931 the island was reported to be about 7 miles (bearing 324°) from its charted position.

A report (June, 1940) from a passing ship stated that long sheds with red roofs were observed stretching across the island. All appeared to be of new construction. W/T masts were also observed. The impression gained was that an aeroplane or seaplane base had been constructed here recently.

GAZETTEER OF S.W. PACIFIC AREA.

A

Abau	..	..	..	..	10° 12' S	148° 44' E
Abemano	..	..	..	..	02° 15' N	172° 55' E
Ailemando	..	..	..	..	05° 42' S	143° 48' E
Aitape	..	..	..	..	03° 09' S	142° 22' E
Aivi	..	..	..	..	08° 08' S	148° 10' E
Aiyau	..	..	..	..	05° 31' S	145° 38' E
Aiyura	..	..	..	..	06° 20' S	145° 55' E
Ajut	..	..	..	..	06° 18' S	150° 00' E
Aku	..	..	..	..	09° 03' S	149° 04' E
Ala Ala	..	..	..	..	08° 58' S	146° 40' E
Albatross Island	..	..	..	..	07° 39' S	158° 33' E
Alcester Island	..	..	..	..	09° 33' S	152° 25' E
Aliiti Islands	..	..	..	..	10° 10' S	161° 54' E
Alor	..	..	..	..	06° 11' S	150° 51' E
Alor Islands	..	..	..	..	08° 15' S	124° 40' E
Alu	..	..	..	..	07° 08' S	155° 54' E
Amazon Island	..	..	..	..	10° 22' S	149° 20' E
Ambasi	..	..	..	..	08° 16' S	148° 12' E
Ambitle Islands	..	..	..	..	04° 05' S	153° 38' E
Ambon	..	..	..	..	03° 48' S	128° 10' E
Ambungi	..	..	..	..	06° 21' S	149° 50' E
Ambunti	..	..	..	..	04° 13' S	142° 49' E
Amphlett Group	..	..	..	..	09° 15' S	150° 50' E
Anchor Bay	..	..	..	..	09° 22' S	144° 06' E
Aneityum	..	..	..	..	20° 15' S	169° 47' E
Angoi	..	..	..	..	07° 10' S	146° 15' E
Anna	..	..	..	..	07° 48' S	147° 33' E
Angoram	..	..	..	..	04° 04' S	144° 04' E
Aola	..	..	..	..	09° 32' S	160° 30' E
Apamana	..	..	..	..	00° 25' N	173° 54' E
Apanga Island	..	..	..	..	08° 07' S	156° 53' E
Apinaipi	..	..	..	..	08° 24' S	146° 22' E
Arara	..	..	..	..	01° 58' S	138° 58' E
Arawe	..	..	..	..	06° 10' S	149° 08' E
Arnold Island	..	..	..	..	11° 00' S	143° 00' E
Aropokina	..	..	..	..	08° 45' S	146° 38' E
Assino Bay	..	..	..	..	06° 10' S	155° 39' E
Ataliklikun Bay	..	..	..	..	04° 16' S	151° 55' E
Atama	..	..	..	..	07° 58' S	147° 21' E
Atemba or Antamboea	..	..	..	..	09° 07' S	124° 54' E
Atemble	..	..	..	..	05° 05' S	144° 47' E
Auveed Islands	..	..	..	..	09° 57' S	143° 18' E
Awaii	..	..	..	..	08° 11' S	147° 48' E
Awatib	..	..	..	..	04° 09' S	142° 55' E
Awaupu	..	..	..	..	08° 05' S	147° 18' E
Awul	..	..	..	..	06° 04' S	151° 02' E

B

Baa	..	..	..	10° 44' S	123° 03' E
Babar Island	..	..	..	07° 54' S	129° 45' E
Babo	..	..	..	02° 35' S	133° 24' E
Babase Island	..	..	..	04° 05' S	153° 38' E
Bagabag Island	..	..	..	04° 48' S	146° 14' E
Bagasin	..	..	..	05° 22' S	145° 28' E
Bakpun	..	..	..	05° 34' S	151° 42' E
Baluan Islands	..	..	..	02° 32' S	147° 20' E
Bam Island	..	..	..	03° 40' S	144° 50' E
Banban	..	..	..	04° 54' S	151° 06' E
Bandowaja	..	..	..	01° 52' S	136° 37' E
Bangatank Island	..	..	..	02° 37' S	150° 37' E
Baniara	..	..	..	09° 47' S	149° 54' E
Bankora	..	..	..	06° 40' S	146° 41' E
Banks Island	..	..	..	10° 10' S	142° 17' E
Baranago Harbour	..	..	..	09° 10' S	160° 14' E
Barune	..	..	..	09° 26' S	147° 08' E
Basilaki Island	..	..	..	10° 38' S	151° 00' E
Basui	..	..	..	07° 46' S	146° 55' E
Baura	..	..	..	09° 09' S	147° 37' E
Bayern Bay	..	..	..	07° 04' S	147° 04' E
Belle Vue Islands	..	..	..	09° 58' S	142° 10' E
Bellona Islands	..	..	..	11° 21' S	159° 45' E
Bena Bena	..	..	..	06° 07' S	145° 32' E
Bentley Islands	..	..	..	10° 43' S	151° 15' E
Biak Island	..	..	..	01° 00' S	136° 00' E
Bieng	..	..	..	04° 05' S	145° 00' E
Bilanpun	..	..	..	05° 32' S	151° 58' E
Bili Bili	..	..	..	05° 18' S	145° 47' E
Black Rocks	..	..	..	08° 10' S	148° 12' E
Blanche Bay	..	..	..	04° 15' S	152° 15' E
Blup Blup Island	..	..	..	03° 35' S	144° 41' E
Boana	..	..	..	06° 25' S	146° 48' E
Boang Island	..	..	..	03° 26' S	153° 21' E
Bodua	..	..	..	04° 08' S	145° 04' E
Boeton	..	..	..	05° 00' S	123° 00' E
Bogadjim	..	..	..	05° 27' S	145° 44' E
Bogi	..	..	..	08° 41' S	147° 59' E
Bogia	..	..	..	04° 16' S	145° 00' E
Bogia	..	..	..	04° 20' S	144° 06' E
Boigu Island	..	..	..	09° 17' S	142° 12' E
Boku	..	..	..	09° 44' S	147° 54' E
Bomando	..	..	..	09° 24' S	149° 09' E
Bonagai	..	..	..	09° 06' S	152° 43' E
Bonali	..	..	..	07° 08' S	146° 55' E
Bonatui	..	..	..	05° 10' S	154° 36' E
Bonnanano	..	..	..	09° 57' S	147° 37' E
Bonvouloir Islands	..	..	..	10° 14' S	151° 53' E

Boot Reef	10° 00' S	144° 38' E
Borea	09° 24' S	147° 01' E
Borebada	09° 25' S	147° 03' E
Borgan Bay	05° 30' S	148° 30' E
Bosnek	01° 10' S	136° 12' E
Bougainville, Cape	04° 48' S	152° 57' E
Boyo	07° 26' S	146° 12' E
Brethren Islands	10° 08' S	148° 17' E
Buena Vista Island	08° 55' S	160° 03' E
Buga	06° 38' S	147° 35' E
Bugumal	04° 34' S	153° 07' E
Buin	06° 49' S	155° 45' E
Buka	06° 37' S	147° 50' E
Buka	05° 15' S	154° 40' E
Bula	03° 06' S	130° 25' E
Bula Daba	05° 02' S	150° 05' E
Bulantim	06° 54' S	146° 46' E
Bulayang	04° 52' S	151° 55' E
Bulolo	07° 11' S	146° 38' E
Buming Pt.	07° 02' S	147° 04' E
Buna Bay	08° 42' S	148° 28' E
Bund or Bunki	05° 43' S	145° 13' E
Bundralia	02° 00' S	146° 52' E
Bungaisu	06° 49' S	146° 48' E
Burui	04° 00' S	143° 00' E
Bushing, Cape	05° 50' S	148° 38' E
Buso	07° 18' S	147° 07' E
Buson	04° 40' S	145° 54' E
But	03° 25' S	143° 25' E
Bwagaoia	10° 40' S	152° 50' E
Bwussi	06° 56' S	146° 54' E

C.

Cairncross Island	11° 14' 8	142° 56' E
Calvados Chain	11° 00' S	152° 40' E
Campbell Island	09° 34' S	143° 28' E
Carpentaria Gulf	14° 00' S	140° 00' E
Caution Bay	09° 20' S	146° 57' E
Caution Point	08° 11' S	148° 11' E
Cheshunt Bay	10° 10' S	148° 18' E
Chimbu	06° 03' S	144° 56' E
China Strait	10° 31' S	150° 43' E
Chivising	06° 35' S	146° 34' E
Choiseul Island	07° 00' S	157° 00' E
Cloudy Bay	10° 13' S	148° 43' E
Cocoa Nut Island	10° 04' S	143° 05' E
Collingwood Bay	09° 25' S	149° 20' E
Commodore Bay	05° 30' S	150° 37' E

Conflict Group	..	..	..	10° 45' S	151° 45' E
Constance Island	..	..	..	10° 14' S	148° 08' E
Creten, Cape..	..	..	..	06° 38' S	147° 50' E
Crown Island	..	..	..	05° 08' S	146° 58' E
Cupola, Cape	..	..	..	08° 02' S	145° 48' E

D

Dabau	..	..	..	08° 03' S	147° 47' E
Dagoi	..	..	..	04° 21' S	145° 03' E
Daiwari Island	..	..	..	10° 18' S	151° 04' E
Dampier, Cape	..	..	..	06° 05' S	151° 05' E
Dampier, Strait	..	..	..	05° 40' S	148° 10' E
Dampu	..	..	..	06° 02' S	145° 50' E
Dango Island	..	..	..	09° 31' S	147° 03' E
Dantutu	..	..	..	08° 06' S	147° 53' E
Daru	..	..	..	09° 05' S	143° 11' E
Dauri	..	..	..	09° 25' S	147° 26' E
Davao	..	..	..	08° 55' S	125° 35' E
Dawson Strait	..	..	..	09° 42' S	150° 40' E
Daya Island	..	..	..	08° 58' S	149° 08' E
Dead Mangrove Pt...	..	..	..	08° 03' S	148° 02' E
Deboyne Island	..	..	..	10° 46' S	152° 22' E
Deception Bay	..	..	..	07° 44' S	144° 40' E
Delene	..	..	..	08° 52' S	146° 34' E
D'Entrecasteaux Group	..	..	..	09° 30' S	150° 40' E
Dilli or Dilly	..	..	..	08° 34' S	125° 34' E
Dobodure	..	..	..	08° 47' S	148° 24' E
			or	08° 48' S	148° 18' E
Dobu	..	..	..	09° 46' S	150° 52' E
Dogura Bay	..	..	..	10° 01' S	149° 56' E
Dogura Mission	..	..	..	10° 07' S	150° 07' E
Doli	..	..	..	07° 02' S	146° 47' E
Dombo Strait	..	..	..	01° 55' S	137° 03' E
Dona	..	..	..	07° 48' S	147° 41' E
Douglas Harbour	..	..	..	08° 05' S	148° 08' E
Douglas Island	..	..	..	11° 15' S	143° 00' E
Doura	..	..	..	09° 02' S	147° 07' E
Doura	..	..	..	09° 07' S	146° 57' E
Dowar	..	..	..	09° 56' S	144° 02' E
Drysdale Mission	..	..	..	14° 20' S	126° 40' E
Dublan Island	..	..	..	07° 22' S	151° 53' E
Duchateau Island	..	..	..	11° 18' S	152° 23' E
Duke of York Island	..	..	..	04° 10' S	152° 30' E
Dumpu	..	..	..	05° 56' S	145° 48' E
Dungeness Island	..	..	..	09° 51' S	142° 55' E
Duperre Island	..	..	..	11° 11' S	152° 00' E
Dyaul Island	..	..	..	02° 56' S	150° 54' E
Dyke Acland Bay	..	..	..	09° 00' S	148° 50' E

E

East Cape	10° 13' S	150° 53' E
East Island	10° 22' S	152° 06' E
Efate	17° 35' S	168° 25' E
Ege	08° 35' S	148° 00' E
Egibari	10° 18' S	150° 35' E
Egum Island	09° 20' S	152° 00' E
Eia	07° 57' S	147° 49' E
Eilogo	09° 28' S	147° 30' E
Eleonora Bay	05° 35' S	149° 40' E
Ellice Islands	08° 00' S	178° 00' E
Emirau	01° 39' S	150° 00' E
Ende	08° 51' S	121° 38' E
Endeavour Strait	10° 50' S	142° 10' E
Endeduru	09° 00' S	148° 33' E
Engineer Group	10° 40' S	151° 15' E
Epuri	08° 07' S	147° 19' E
Ermera	08° 46' S	125° 23' E
Eroro	08° 51' S	148° 28' E
Esperance, Cape	09° 15' S	159° 42' E
Evarra	07° 34' S	144° 54' E

F

Faisi Island	07° 04' S	155° 55' E
Fara Island	08° 07' S	159° 35' E
Faumava	09° 30' S	147° 41' E
Fauro Island	06° 55' S	156° 04' E
Feni Island	04° 05' S	153° 38' E
Fergusson Island	09° 30' S	150° 40' E
Finintegu	06° 14' S	145° 42' E
Finsch Harbour	06° 30' S	147° 49' E
Finschhaven	06° 31' S	147° 49' E
Fir Tree Pt.	09° 32' S	149° 22' E
Flores Island and Sea	08° 30' S	121° 00' E
Florida Island	09° 05' S	160° 12' E
Fly Island	07° 20' S	147° 20' E

G

Gabo	10° 19' S	150° 22' E
Gabensez	06° 43' S	146° 45' E
Gabsonkek	06° 35' E	146° 45' E
Gagan	05° 14' S	154° 37' E
Garaina	07° 51' S	147° 00' E
Gardner Island	02° 50' S	152° 00' E
Garoka	06° 09' S	145° 26' E
Garove Island	04° 40' S	149° 31' E

Garrandibut Island	..	..	09° 29' S	149° 15' E
Gaschen Strait	..	..	10° 05' S	150° 47' E
Gasmata	..	..	06° 16' S	150° 19' E
Gatukai Island	..	..	08° 44' S	158° 10' E
Gayana	..	..	08° 29' S	148° 09' E
Gavutu Island	..	..	09° 07' S	160° 11' E
Gazelle, Cape	..	..	04° 19' S	152° 25' E
Gazelle Channel	..	..	02° 50' S	150° 55' E
Geami	..	..	09° 48' S	149° 40' E
Geelvink Bay	..	..	02° 25' S	136° 05' E
Gerhards	..	..	06° 45' S	147° 30' E
Gizo	..	..	08° 05' S	156° 48' E
Gloucester, Cape	..	..	05° 27' S	148° 25' E
Goguata	..	..	10° 18' S	150° 24' E
Goilala	..	..	08° 23' S	147° 00' E
Goli	..	..	07° 42' S	147° 35' E
Gononga Island	..	..	08° 04' S	156° 35' E
Goodenough Bay	..	..	09° 50' S	149° 50' E
Goodenough Island	..	..	09° 20' S	150° 10' E
Guadalcanal Island	..	..	09° 40' S	160° 15' E
Guado	..	..	06° 59' S	146° 56' E
Guau Gurina Bay	..	..	10° 38' S	150° 30' E
Gumarek	..	..	06° 51' S	146° 21' E
Gumlun Island	..	..	06° 11' S	149° 02' E

H

Hagen, Mount	..	..	05° 51' S	144° 09' E
Haidana Island	..	..	09° 26' S	147° 02' E
Haliloelik	..	..	09° 17' S	124° 52' E
Hamon	..	..	06° 00' S	154° 47' E
Hanahan	..	..	05° 06' S	154° 40' E
Hanisch Harbour	..	..	06° 41' S	147° 32' E
Hanover New, Island	..	..	02° 35' S	150° 15' E
Hansa Bay	..	..	04° 10' S	144° 53' E
Harangi	..	..	08° 50' S	147° 59' E
Hastings Island	..	..	10° 18' S	151° 51' E
Haszard Island	..	..	10° 36' S	151° 24' E
Hatzfeldt Harbour	..	..	04° 24' S	145° 12' E
Heldsbach	..	..	06° 29' S	147° 50' E
Hemenahei Island	..	..	11° 10' S	153° 05' E
Hera	..	..	08° 33' S	125° 41' E
Hermit Island	..	..	01° 32' S	145° 07' E
Hilda Island	..	..	09° 33' S	149° 24' E
Hinihon	..	..	04° 44' S	145° 17' E
Hisui	..	..	09° 04' S	146° 46' E
Hiwa	..	..	07° 57' S	147° 28' E
Hollandia	..	..	02° 32' S	140° 43' E
Holnicote Bay	..	..	08° 38' S	148° 20' E
Hood Bay	..	..	10° 06' S	147° 45' E

Hood Pt.	10° 06' S	147° 43' E
Hopoi	06° 45' S	147° 19' E
Horn Island	10° 36' S	142° 17' E
Hoskins Peninsula	05° 25' S	150° 30' E
Hula	10° 06' S	147° 43' E
Humboldt Bay	02° 32' S	140° 45' E
Hunter Pt.	11° 29' S	142° 50' E
Huon Gulf	07° 00' S	147° 30' E

I

Iaoua	08° 04' S	148° 08' E
Idaha Island	09° 26' S	146° 53' E
Ikoró	09° 50' S	147° 34' E
Imbaba	08° 27' S	147° 26' E
Imbuando	04° 05' S	144° 17' E
Indispensable Strait	09° 15' S	160° 40' E
Inus	05° 41' S	155° 08' E
Iodabuna	09° 15' S	147° 12' E
Iokea	08° 24' S	146° 16' E
Ioma	08° 19' S	147° 50' E
Irai	10° 45' S	151° 39' E
Irava	08° 04' S	146° 01' E
Isivita Mission	08° 53' S	148° 11' E
Isudau	10° 38' S	150° 02' E
Isumrud Strait	04° 45' S	145° 51' E
Isurava	09° 04' S	147° 45' E
Iwaia	08° 08' S	148° 09' E
Iwa Island	08° 44' S	151° 42' E

J

Jabbering Island	09° 37' S	149° 54' E
Jacquinet Bay	05° 35' S	151° 35' E
Jamna Island	02° 01' S	139° 15' E
Japen	01° 45' S	136° 20' E
Jiwara	08° 04' S	147° 55' E
Jomard Island and Passage	11° 16' S	152° 10' E

K

Kabien	02° 45' S	150° 47' E
Kaiapit	06° 17' S	146° 14' E
Kaile	09° 41' S	147° 24' E
Kaileuna	08° 33' S	150° 56' E
Kainantu	06° 16' S	145° 53' E
Kairuku	08° 50' S	146° 32' E
Kalaigoro	09° 44' S	147° 43' E

Kalasa	..	..	..	..	06° 07' S	147° 33' E
Kalo	..	..	..	..	10° 03' S	147° 47' E
Kandan	..	..	..	..	03° 13' S	151° 56' E
Kanomi	..	..	..	..	06° 13' S	147° 40' E
Kapa Kapa	..	..	..	..	09° 49' S	147° 31' E
Kapingamarangi	..	..	..	..	01° 05' N	154° 48' E
Kapuri	..	..	..	..	08° 14' S	146° 12' E
Karama	..	..	..	..	08° 33' S	147° 27' E
Karkar	..	..	..	..	04° 37' S	146° 00' E
Kasilamaka Pass	..	..	..	..	08° 48' S	151° 08' E
Katuna	..	..	..	..	08° 25' S	148° 18' E
Kau Kau Bay	..	..	..	..	09° 41' S	160° 42' E
Kaup	..	..	..	..	03° 46' S	144° 03' E
Kauptemeti	..	..	..	..	06° 12' S	149° 04' E
Kaut	..	..	..	..	02° 45' S	150° 56' E
Kavieng	..	..	..	..	02° 35' S	150° 50' E
Kawpaw	..	..	..	..	08° 07' S	146° 23' E
Kea Kea	..	..	..	..	07° 56' S	145° 30' E
Kefannanoe	..	..	..	..	09° 27' S	124° 29' E
Keglaugi	..	..	..	..	05° 48' S	145° 05' E
Kendari	..	..	..	..	04° 06' S	122° 26' E
Kera Kera Island	..	..	..	..	10° 59' S	151° 04' E
Kerema	..	..	..	..	07° 57' S	145° 46' E
Kerowagi	..	..	..	..	05° 54' S	144° 49' E
Kessa, Buka	..	..	..	..	05° 05' S	154° 34' E
Kevori	..	..	..	..	08° 36' S	146° 24' E
Kiari	..	..	..	..	05° 57' S	147° 08' E
Kieta	..	..	..	..	06° 18' S	155° 45' E
Kikori	..	..	..	..	07° 26' S	144° 15' E
Kila Kila	..	..	..	..	09° 29' S	147° 09' E
Kilinaillau	..	..	..	..	04° 43' S	155° 22' E
Killerton Island	..	..	..	..	10° 21' S	150° 39' E
Kimbe Bay	..	..	..	..	05° 15' S	150° 35' E
Kiriwina	..	..	..	..	08° 30' S	151° 00' E
Koemamba Island	..	..	..	..	01° 38' S	138° 45' E
Koepang	..	..	..	..	10° 07' S	123° 55' E
Koeroedoe	..	..	..	..	01° 50' S	137° 00' E
Koerong, Cape	..	..	..	..	10° 07' S	123° 26' E
Kokoda	..	..	..	..	08° 58' S	147° 48' E
Kokopo	..	..	..	..	04° 20' S	152° 16' E
Kolare Island	..	..	..	..	08° 25' S	159° 51' E
Kolbano	..	..	..	..	10° 02' S	125° 31' E
Komiatum	..	..	..	..	07° 10' S	147° 01' E
Konda	..	..	..	..	04° 22' S	136° 30' E
Kopar	..	..	..	..	03° 52' S	144° 31' E
Koria	..	..	..	..	08° 18' S	148° 12' E
Korigu	..	..	..	..	05° 59' S	144° 51' E
Kourabada	..	..	..	..	09° 29' S	147° 11' E
Kubuna	..	..	..	..	08° 41' S	146° 45' E
Kudjiru	..	..	..	..	07° 29' S	146° 44' E
Kui	..	..	..	..	07° 24' S	147° 10' E

Kukipi	..	..	..	08° 10' S	146° 06' E
Kulamadau	..	..	..	09° 06' S	152° 43' E
Kulambangra	..	..	..	08° 00' S	157° 05' E
Kundurumbangara Pt.	..	..	..	07° 43' S	156° 48' E
Kurenada	..	..	..	08° 29' S	148° 14' E

L

Laburuma	..	..	..	03° 04' S	151° 28' E
Lae	..	..	..	06° 45' S	147° 02' E
Laha (Ambon)	..	..	..	03° 40' S	128° 20' E
Lakor Island	..	..	..	08° 11' S	128° 09' E
Lakunai	..	..	..	04° 14' S	152° 12' E
Lamassa	..	..	..	04° 41' S	152° 48' E
Lamatau	..	..	..	02° 54' S	150° 54' E
Lananga	..	..	..	07° 11' S	147° 20' E
Langemak Bay	..	..	..	06° 34' S	147° 50' E
Langsdale Pt.	..	..	..	07° 56' S	157° 29' E
Larantoeke	..	..	..	08° 20' S	122° 58' E
Larsore	..	..	..	10° 22' S	149° 19' E
Lasanga Island	..	..	..	07° 19' S	147° 12' E
Laughlin Island	..	..	..	09° 18' S	153° 35' E
Lau-wui	..	..	..	07° 24' S	146° 48' E
Laweo Pt.	..	..	..	04° 09' S	152° 13' E
Lawes Bay	..	..	..	10° 40' S	150° 04' E
Leti Island	..	..	..	08° 11' S	127° 40' E
Leuneuwa Island	..	..	..	05° 28' S	159° 42' E
Lihir Island	..	..	..	03° 08' S	152° 37' E
Liki Island	..	..	..	01° 36' S	138° 43' E
Liquica	..	..	..	08° 36' S	125° 19' E
Locang Island	..	..	..	08° 11' S	128° 42' E
Logaweng	..	..	..	06° 36' S	147° 49' E
Lokanu	..	..	..	07° 07' S	147° 04' E
Lolobau	..	..	..	04° 55' S	151° 11' E
Lomblem Island	..	..	..	08° 25' S	123° 30' E
Long Island (Coral Sea)	..	..	..	10° 03' S	142° 51' E
Long Island (East of Mandang)	..	..	..	05° 19' S	147° 07' E
Long Island (Solomon Island)	..	..	..	07° 35' S	158° 21' E
Long Reef	..	..	..	11° 10' S	151° 40' E
Lorengau	..	..	..	02° 04' S	147° 17' E
Los Negros	..	..	..	02° 04' S	147° 24' E
Los Reyes Island	..	..	..	01° 58' S	148° 05' E
Losuia	..	..	..	08° 32' S	151° 04' E
Louisiade Archipelago	..	..	..	11° 00' S	153° 00' E
Lowulu	..	..	..	02° 58' S	151° 20' E
Luard Island	..	..	..	02° 21' S	150° 21' E
Lukuskane	..	..	..	02° 21' S	150° 21' E
Lunga	..	..	..	09° 25' S	160° 05' E
Lunn Island	..	..	..	10° 47' S	152° 00' E
Lusancay Island and Reefs	..	..	..	08° 32' S	150° 17' E
Lussok	..	..	..	02° 44' S	151° 04' E
Lyra Reef	..	..	..	01° 50' S	153° 20' E

M

Madang	..	..	..	05° 13' S	145° 49' E
Mai Mai	..	..	..	03° 45' S	142° 24' E
Makada Island	..	..	..	04° 08' S	152° 28' E
Makambo Island	..	..	..	09° 06' S	160° 09' E
Makira	..	..	..	10° 27' S	161° 28' E
Malabunga	..	..	..	04° 25' S	152° 07' E
Malaguna	..	..	..	..	..
Malahang	..	..	..	06° 44' S	147° 00' E
Malaita	..	..	..	09° 00' S	161° 00' E
Malendok Island	..	..	..	03° 30' S	153° 15' E
Mallu Harbour	..	..	..	08° 22' S	160° 38' E
Malolo	..	..	..	07° 02' S	147° 00' E
Mambare or Mambre or Mamba	..	..	..	08° 05' S	148° 02' E
Mandoliana Island	..	..	..	09° 13' S	148° 24' E
Manning Strait	..	..	..	07° 15' S	157° 50' E
Manokwari	..	..	..	00° 52' S	134° 02' E
Manus (Admiralty Island)	..	..	..	02° 05' S	147° 00' E
Mappo Harbour	..	..	..	09° 36' S	161° 32' E
Maprik	..	..	..	03° 38' S	143° 03' E
Maramasike	..	..	..	09° 35' S	161° 28' E
Mari	..	..	..	06° 37' S	146° 43' E
Marienburg	..	..	..	03° 58' S	144° 15' E
Marilinan	..	..	..	06° 50' S	146° 21' E
Maringe Lagoon	..	..	..	08° 06' S	159° 35' E
Markham Bay	..	..	..	06° 47' S	146° 58' E
Marovo Lagoon	..	..	..	08° 33' S	158° 09' E
Marshall Bennet Island	..	..	..	08° 55' S	151° 45' E
Marumba	..	..	..	04° 57' S	152° 04' E
Masabba	..	..	..	02° 34' S	120° 19' E
Matupe	..	..	..	04° 15' S	152° 13' E
Mbangai Island	..	..	..	09° 07' S	160° 09' E
Menga	..	..	..	08° 35' S	147° 31' E
Migagi	..	..	..	09° 25' S	147° 23' E
Milne Bay	..	..	..	10° 21' S	150° 25' E
Mimai	..	..	..	09° 25' S	148° 00' E
Misima Island	..	..	..	10° 38' S	152° 40' E
Mo	..	..	..	07° 46' S	147° 35' E
Moila Pt.	..	..	..	06° 52' S	155° 44' E
Mono or Treasury Island	..	..	..	07° 21' S	155° 35' E
Montemont Island	..	..	..	11° 19' S	152° 18' E
Montgomery Island	..	..	..	08° 43' S	157° 33' E
Morabi	..	..	..	09° 06' S	146° 54' E
Morata	..	..	..	09° 27' S	150° 18' E
Moresby Strait	..	..	..	09° 34' S	150° 21' E
Morobe Harbour	..	..	..	07° 45' S	147° 37' E
Mubo	..	..	..	07° 14' S	147° 00' E
Mudge Island	..	..	..	10° 45' S	151° 19' E
Mugil	..	..	..	04° 50' S	145° 48' E
Mulakobi	..	..	..	07° 22' S	158° 08' E

Mulgrave Islands	..	..	..	10° 12' S	142° 08' E
Muliamia	..	..	..	..	..
Mumeng	..	..	..	07° 01' S	147° 38' E
Murray Island	..	..	..	09° 55' S	144° 00' E
Musom	..	..	..	06° 36' S	146° 51' E
Muson Island	..	..	..	06° 41' S	147° 06' E
Mussau (St. Matthias Island)	..	..	..	01° 25' S	149° 40' E
Mutupina Pt.	..	..	..	06° 35' S	155° 05' E

N

Nadau Island	..	..	..	09° 00' S	152° 22' E
Nadzap	..	..	..	06° 35' S	146° 46' E
Namatanai	..	..	..	03° 40' S	152° 27' E
Namlea	..	..	..	03° 14' S	127° 05' E
Narakapor	..	..	..	06° 38' S	146° 50' E
Nassau Bay	..	..	..	07° 12' S	147° 06' E
Nateara Reef	..	..	..	09° 34' S	147° 11' E
Naukata Island	..	..	..	10° 17' S	151° 02' E
Naunu	..	..	..	02° 12' S	148° 09' E
Nelson Cape	..	..	..	09° 03' S	149° 18' E
Newcastle Bay	..	..	..	10° 50' S	142° 35' E
New Georgia	..	..	..	08° 45' S	157° 30' E
Niroda	..	..	..	08° 42' S	147° 38' E
Nissan	..	..	..	04° 30' S	154° 08' E
Nivani	..	..	..	10° 48' S	152° 24' E
Nonulai Island	..	..	..	00° 43' S	175° 24' E
Normanby Island	..	..	..	10° 00' S	151° 00' E
Nosam Island	..	..	..	09° 07' S	152° 24' E
Noumea	..	..	..	21° 40' S	166° 20' E
Nugarbal	..	..	..	03° 25' S	154° 50' E
Nuguria	..	..	..	03° 12' S	154° 22' E
Nukapu	..	..	..	10° 12' S	165° 58' E
Nukumanu Island	..	..	..	04° 30' S	159° 25' E
Numoikum	..	..	..	03° 42' S	143° 46' E
Nupani	..	..	..	10° 05' S	165° 40' E
Nura Island	..	..	..	09° 32' S	160° 49' E

O

Obalgai	..	..	..	02° 42' S	150° 48' E
Obulu	..	..	..	05° 33' S	145° 17' E
Ocussi	..	..	..	10° 13' S	124° 22' E
Oesaoei	..	..	..	10° 07' S	123° 48' E
Ogelbeng	..	..	..	05° 49' S	144° 09' E
Olevuga	..	..	..	09° 00' S	160° 06' E
Ono	..	..	..	07° 49' S	147° 05' E
Ontong Java	..	..	..	05° 30' S	159° 42' E
Open Bay	..	..	..	04° 50' S	151° 35' E
Orangerie Bay	..	..	..	10° 24' S	149° 43' E
Oro Bay	..	..	..	08° 54' S	148° 30' E

Orokolo	..	..	..	07° 51' S	145° 19' E
Oupan	..	..	..	05° 14' S	145° 31' E
Oure	..	..	..	08° 20' S	148° 13' E
Ovau Island	..	..	..	06° 47' S	156° 02' E
Owa Raha	..	..	..	10° 50' S	162° 26' E
Owa Riki	..	..	..	10° 54' S	162° 25' E

P

Padcaido Islands	..	..	..	01° 17' S	136° 30' E
Paiawa	..	..	..	07° 31' S	147° 20' E
Pana Finani Island	..	..	..	11° 15' S	153° 10' E
Panakondo	..	..	..	03° 08' S	151° 45' E
Panasesa	..	..	..	10° 43' S	151° 40' E
Panniet Island	..	..	..	10° 41' S	152° 22' E
Papua	..	..	..	..South-Eastern End New Guinea	
Pavuvu Island	..	..	..	09° 03' S	159° 04' E
Podena Island	..	..	..	02° 07' S	139° 27' E
Pommern Bay	..	..	..	05° 33' S	146° 08' E
Pondo Pt.	..	..	..	04° 34' S	151° 38' E
Porlock Harbour	..	..	..	09° 02' S	149° 05' E
Port Adam	..	..	..	09° 34' S	161° 33' E
Port Harvey..	..	..	..	08° 56' S	148° 31' E
Port Hennessy	..	..	..	09° 00' S	149° 14' E
Portland Island	..	..	..	02° 36' S	149° 41' E
Posa Posa	..	..	..	09° 36' S	149° 48' E
Prince of Wales Island	..	..	..	10° 40' S	142° 10' E

R

Rabi	..	..	..	10° 18' S	150° 26' E
Radava	..	..	..	10° 00' S	149° 54' E
Raine Island	..	..	..	11° 36' S	144° 02' E
Ramos Island	..	..	..	08° 16' S	160° 11' E
Rangambol Pt.	..	..	..	04° 55' S	151° 33' E
Rapuri	..	..	..	05° 31' S	150° 37' E
Red Island Pt.	..	..	..	10° 50' S	142° 22' E
Redlick Passage	..	..	..	10° 49' S	152° 32' E
Redscar Bay	..	..	..	09° 06' S	146° 45' E
Renard Island	..	..	..	10° 51' S	153° 00' E
Rendova Island	..	..	..	08° 30' S	157° 20' E
Reo	..	..	..	08° 10' S	120° 30' E
Rigo	..	..	..	09° 48' S	147° 34' E
Ringring	..	..	..	06° 16' S	150° 21' E
Ritter Island	..	..	..	05° 32' S	148° 07' E
Roamer	..	..	..	06° 58' S	146° 27' E
Robroy Island	..	..	..	07° 23' S	157° 35' E
Rodney Cape	..	..	..	10° 13' S	148° 24' E
Roebuck Pt.	..	..	..	06° 11' S	150° 51' E
Roncador	..	..	..	06° 12' S	159° 22' E
Rooke Island	..	..	..	05° 40' S	148° 00' E

Rossel Island	..	..	..	11° 21' S	154° 10' E
Roti Island	..	..	..	10° 45' S	123° 10' E
Rouna or Rorona	..	..	..	09° 25' S	147° 20' E
Round Hill Entrance	..	..	..	10° 00' S	147° 29' E
Rugen Harbour	..	..	..	04° 34' S	152° 23' E
Ruruk	..	..	..	02° 38' S	151° 55' E
Rutipiran Island	..	..	..	10° 42' S	151° 44' E

S

Sachen Bay	..	..	..	07° 15' S	147° 06' E
Sagsag	..	..	..	05° 38' S	148° 18' E
Saidor	..	..	..	05° 38' S	146° 28' E
Sakar Island	..	..	..	05° 25' S	148° 04' E
Salamaua	..	..	..	07° 04' S	147° 03' E
Salus	..	..	..	07° 09' S	147° 05' E
Samarai	..	..	..	10° 37' S	150° 10' E
Samo	..	..	..	03° 55' S	152° 51' E
Sanaroa	..	..	..	09° 37' S	151° 00' E
San Cristobal Island	..	..	..	10° 35' S	161° 45' E
Sandelhout or Soemba Strait	..	..	..	09° 05' S	120° 00' E
Sangar	..	..	..	03° 56' S	144° 28' E
Santa Cruz Island	..	..	..	10° 45' S	166° 00' E
Santa Isabel Island	..	..	..	08° 00' S	159° 00' E
Sarupai Island	..	..	..	10° 31' S	151° 51' E
Satelberg	..	..	..	06° 28' S	147° 45' E
Saunders Island	..	..	..	11° 43' S	143° 11' E
Sauren	..	..	..	06° 01' S	148° 55' E
Save Island	..	..	..	09° 09' S	159° 50' E
Sawoe Island	..	..	..	10° 30' S	121° 50' E
Sawoe Sea	..	..	..	10° 00' S	122° 00' E
Schirlitz Pt.	..	..	..	06° 12' S	150° 44' E
Schneider Pt.	..	..	..	06° 59' S	146° 58' E
Selwyn Bay	..	..	..	10° 16' S	161° 42' E
Semaoe Island	..	..	..	10° 15' S	123° 23' E
Sermata Islands	..	..	..	08° 13' S	129° 00' E
Seroli	..	..	..	01° 52' S	136° 15' E
Seymour	..	..	..	09° 35' S	150° 29' E
Sheburne Reef	..	..	..	03° 20' S	148° 00' E
Shortland Island	..	..	..	07° 04' S	155° 47' E
Siassi Island	..	..	..	06° 00' S	148° 10' E
Sibutuia Bay	..	..	..	09° 36' S	150° 52' E
Sideia	..	..	..	10° 35' S	150° 51' E
Sidney Island	..	..	..	09° 36' S	149° 50' E
Siga Island	..	..	..	10° 51' S	151° 09' E
Sila	..	..	..	07° 57' S	147° 46' E
Singerokoi	..	..	..	05° 50' S	146° 53' E
Sintegora	..	..	..	06° 27' S	146° 38' E
Sipoma	..	..	..	07° 26' S	147° 14' E
Sipul	..	..	..	05° 55' S	148° 51' E

Slate Creek	07° 14' S	146° 31' E
Soemba	09° 40' S	120° 00' E
Soembawa Island	08° 30' S	118° 30' E
Sohana	05° 23' S	154° 40' E
Solor Island	08° 28' S	123° 00' E
Songonangona Island	09° 08' S	160° 10' E
Songuin	05° 33' S	145° 51' R
Sorong	00° 56' S	131° 07' E
South Islands	07° 29' S	157° 34' E
Stephen Strait	04° 09' S	144° 56' E
Stewart Island	08° 23' S	162° 44' E
St. Georges Cape	04° 51' S	152° 54' E
St. Georges Channel	04° 00' S	152° 30' E
St. Georges Island	08° 26' S	159° 35' E
St. Matthias Group	01° 30' S	149° 45' E
Strathord Island	10° 11' S	151° 52' E
Stuers Island	11° 06' S	151° 08' E
Suckling Cape	09° 00' S	146° 35' E
Sui	08° 49' S	143° 25' E
Sukurum	06° 17' S	146° 25' E
Sule Island	08° 05' S	159° 30' E
Sule, New Britain	04° 58' S	151° 20' E
Sulu	05° 26' S	150° 59' E
Surprise Creek	07° 16' S	146° 31' E

T

Tabar Islands	02° 50' S	152° 00' E
Table Bay	10° 17' S	149° 05' E
Tadji	03° 14' S	142° 30' E
Tagula Island	11° 30' S	153° 30' E
Talasea	05° 19' S	150° 02' E
Talili Bay	04° 10' S	152° 07' E
Tanah Merah	06° 05' S	140° 21' E
Tanahmerah Bay	02° 25' S	140° 20' E
Tanambogo	09° 07' S	160° 11' E
Tanga Islands	03° 30' S	153° 15' E
Tasman Sea	32° 00' S	176° 30' E
Tatau Island	02° 48' S	151° 56' E
Taupota Mission	10° 13' S	150° 26' E
Tauu	04° 47' S	157° 00' E
Tauwara Island	07° 56' S	147° 44' E
Tavai Numuta	09° 30' S	147° 19' E
Teraran	06° 32' S	146° 32' E
Tetipari Island	08° 43' S	157° 30' E
Three Sisters (Coral Sea)	10° 14' S	142° 50' E
Three Sisters (Solomons)	10° 10' S	161° 56' E
Thursday Island	10° 35' S	142° 13' E
Tibar	08° 35' S	125° 29' E
Tigedu	06° 40' S	147° 36' E

Tikipoa Island	..	..	..	12° 18' S	168° 58' E
Timanagosa	..	..	..	07° 48' S	147° 04' E
Timme	..	..	..	06° 47' S	146° 38' E
Tinakula	..	..	..	10° 26' S	165° 47' E
Tingwon Group	..	..	..	02° 36' S	149° 42' E
Togorona	..	..	..	09° 16' S	147° 39' E
Toiokh	..	..	..	05° 30' S	154° 40' E
Tokelau Island	..	..	..	09° 00' S	172° 00' E
Tolokiwn	..	..	..	05° 19' S	147° 36' E
Toma	..	..	..	04° 23' S	152° 11' E
Tonolei Harbour	..	..	..	06° 45' S	155° 55' E
Topura	..	..	..	10° 10' S	150° 18' E
Torlesse	..	..	..	10° 49' S	152° 12' E
Torres Strait	..	..	..	10° 25' S	142° 07' E
Tovat	..	..	..	04° 56' S	151° 40' E
Trist Lake	..	..	..	07° 31' S	146° 58' E
Trobriand Island	..	..	..	08° 35' S	151° 00' E
Truk Islands	..	..	..	07° 35' N	151° 45' E
Tufi	..	..	..	09° 05' S	149° 18' E
Tulagi	..	..	..	09° 06' S	160° 09' E

U

Uga Pt.	..	..	..	09° 56' S	149° 51' E
Uge Island or Ugi Island	..	..	..	10° 15' S	161° 44' E
Ulamona	..	..	..	05° 00' S	151° 16' E
Ulawu Island	..	..	..	09° 46' S	161° 57' E
Ulingan	..	..	..	04° 30' S	145° 26' E
Umboi Island	..	..	..	05° 40' S	147° 55' E
Unea Island	..	..	..	04° 54' S	149° 09' E
Ungalabu Island	..	..	..	02° 24' S	150° 04' E

V

Vangunu Island	..	..	..	08° 40' S	158° 00' E
Vanimo	..	..	..	02° 40' S	141° 18' E
Vailala	..	..	..	08° 23' S	147° 00' E
Varau	..	..	..	09° 30' S	149° 18' E
Varivari	..	..	..	09° 14' S	140° 52' E
Vatavaila	..	..	..	10° 25' S	150° 26' E
Vavau	..	..	..	05° 03' S	150° 37' E
Vella Gulf	..	..	..	07° 50' S	156° 50' E
Vella Lavella	..	..	..	07° 44' S	156° 40' E
Vitiaz Strait	..	..	..	05° 45' S	147° 30' E
Vulcan Island	..	..	..	04° 16' S	152° 12' E
Vunakanau	..	..	..	04° 19' S	152° 09' E
Vunapope	..	..	..	04° 20' S	152° 20' E

W

Wabag	05° 29' S	143° 40' E
Wadi	08° 11' S	147° 49' E
Wagatu Funa	10° 35' S	150° 36' E
Wagau	06° 50' S	146° 47' E
Wai	08° 18' S	147° 56' E
Waikaboebak	09° 38' S	119° 25' E
Waingapu	09° 40' S	120° 16' E
Wair Island	10° 57' S	151° 05' E
Walai	10° 00' S	147° 38' E
Wald Bay	06° 07' S	147° 36' E
Wamsia	09° 35' S	149° 44' E
Wanigala	09° 19' S	149° 10' E
Wantoot	06° 09' S	146° 25' E
Wapam	08° 17' S	147° 33' E
Warco	06° 25' S	147° 45' E
Ward Hunt Strait	09° 28' S	150° 00' E
Wari	10° 20' S	149° 45' E
Waria Valley	08° 00' S	147° 20' E
Warrior Reefs	09° 35' S	143° 05' E
Waskurin	03° 05' S	144° 06' E
Watom Island	04° 06' S	152° 12' E
Watut	07° 14' S	146° 32' E
Wau	07° 20' S	146° 43' E
Wedau	10° 08' S	150° 07' E
West Channel	10° 40' S	150° 35' E
Wetan Island	07° 55' S	129° 32' E
Wewak	03° 33' S	143° 39' E
Wide Bay	05° 05' S	152° 05' E
Witu Islands	04° 45' S	149° 15' E
Wompit	06° 43' S	146° 40' E
Wondakai	06° 18' S	147° 47' E
Woodlark Islands	09° 10' S	152° 50' E
Wudzini	07° 36' S	146° 50' E
Wusing	04° 43' S	152° 12' E

Y

Yalom	04° 24' S	151° 48' E
Yamil	03° 38' S	143° 10' E
Yodda	08° 38' S	147° 41' E
Yomufa	08° 39' S	147° 34' E
Ysabel	08° 00' S	159° 10' E
Yule Island	08° 49' S	146° 31' E

Z

Zayon	05° 51' S	150° 21' E
Zenag	06° 56' S	146° 36' E
Zimimp	07° 00' S	146° 19' E
Zinaba	07° 40' S	147° 30' E
Zungen Pt.	04° 58' S	152° 02' E

RIVERS AND LAKES.

Aikora River	..	..	..	08° 12' S	147° 42' E
Aira River ..	..	..	..	08° 00' S	147° 58' E
Buso River ..	..	..	..	06° 44' S	147° 12' E
Busu River ..	..	..	..	06° 45' S	147° 02' E
Francisco River	..	..	..	07° 05' S	147° 00' E
Idenburg River	..	..	..	03° 00' S	139° 00' E
Karamambo Lake	..	..	..	04° 15' S	143° 04' E
Kumusi River	..	..	..	06° 30' S	148° 12' E
Kutubu Lake	..	..	..	06° 24' S	143° 18' E
Lakekamu River	..	..	..	08° 05' S	146° 16' E
Mambare River	..	..	..	08° 28' S	147° 48' E
Mamberamo River	..	..	..	02° 00' S	137° 47' E
Markham River	..	..	..	06° 37' S	146° 35' E
Musa River ..	..	..	..	09° 21' S	148° 55' E
Ramu River	..	..	..	04° 04' S	144° 40' E
Trist Lake ..	..	..	..	07° 31' S	146° 58' E
Turama River	..	..	..	07° 45' S	143° 50' E
Vetapu River	..	..	..	08° 46' S	147° 14' E
Wanax Lake	..	..	..	05° 56' S	146° 34' E
Wanum Lake	..	..	..	06° 39' S	146° 48' E
Warangoi River	..	..	..	04° 30' S	152° 11' E
Waria River	07° 56' S	147° 14' E
Watut River	06° 45' S	146° 25' E
Yodda River	08° 44' S	147° 41' E

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